MRS. WHARTON.

The Van Ness-Medico-Legal Suit at Annapolis.

Fourth Day of the Trial Consumed in Legal Hair-Splitting.

CLUTCHING THE KNOTTY POINTS.

Motion to Compel the Defence to Challenge the Jurors First.

An Important Witness the Innocent Cause of Forensic Squabbling.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9, 1878. The sun rose in a cloudless sky on this the morn ing of the fourth day of the persecution (prosecu-tion the medical colleges call it) of Mrs. Ellen G Vharton for the alleged attempt to poison Eugene Yan Ness. The wind blew softly and warm from se southward, and a raw Spring day followed At half-past nine o'clock Mrs. Wharton, accom-panied by her daughter, Nellie, Mrs. Nellson and ison, alighted from a carriage at the en arance to the Court House grounds, where she was met by Judge Welch, who offered his arm and lawyers, within the rail. Dr. Williams was not about, or, if present, kept quiet in the out-skirts of the crowd, an unusual thing for him to do. He seems to think that on his decision nd opinion hangs the criminal law of the land and the safety of the citizens, and is said to be reentless against the poor lady whose wealth has all een absorbed and health undermined by the trials which she has been subject. At the table of the rate interest, so that a stranger seated near by was led to inquire whether he was the State's Attor ney or one of the prosecuting counsel. He has repub lished his pamphiet issued just after the Ketchum trial, and is circulating it with interest, the probable intent being to influence public opinion against Mrs. Wharton, but he has only his labor for

THE SYMPATHIES OF THE MASS OF THE PROPILE are already with the accused, not the less that it is generally believed that the medical collegians have cause the former trial has only beggared her. All and dollars, has been spent in fighting the dectors; but her attorneys have their hearts more emisted than their pockets in the case, and are working with a will born of conviction against the machinations of her accusers and the maneuvres

ATTORNEY GENERAL SYESTER IS A RELUCTANT PURSUER

of his stern duty, and Mr. States Atterney Revell has announced himself out of patience with his task, but their official pride prompts them to streauous exertion. They are not half fierce mough to satisfy the medical college wiseacres, though Messrs. Hagner, Thomas and Stump are dereloping great powers in their masterly defence, and though motions after motions, founded in practice and precedent and logically expressed, their resources appear to be in danger of failing. They are arrayed against the ablest prosecutors of the State. States Attorney Revell has been elected five times to the office he holds, and were it not for the gravity of the occasion it could be amusing to watch the bother they give lessrs. Syester and Reveil, and the surprise that eets their unexpected assaults. The prosecution has entrenched itself in sullen, dogged, persistent resolution, and, with little endeavor at rebuttal. throws the onus of settlement of vexed points on

JUDGE MILLER MEETS EVERY EMERGENCY squarely, secure, as he says, from any chance of injustice to the prisoner, in the almost impossible evens of a conviction, because she has the right of appeal and his rulings are susceptible of reversal.

This morning, the proclamation of the opening of Court having been made, the first thing in rder was the announcement of the Bench on the semurrer to the indictment argued yesterday

demurrer to the indictment argued yesterday. Judge Miller said the judges had considered the points raised by counsel for the defence on the terms of the indictment and indefiniteness of allegation, and were unanimous in opinion that the demurrer should be overruised. Their Honors were at the law library till very late last night, and afterward consumed some hours talking the question over at the hotel.

THE INDICTMENT REGULAR.

The indictment having been pronounced regular and in due form, Mrs. wharton was called upon to plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered in her behalf. As the selection of a jury was naturally in succession Mr. Revoil said that he wished to satisfy a matter of procedure. It is the custom in some of the State courts of the same jurisdiction to compel the deience to challenge first, and he wished to have a decision by the Court of Appeals as to the question of its correctness; to that end he offered as a motion:—

State of Maryland vs. E. G. Wharton.—Indictment for

State of Maryland vs. B. G. Wharton.-Indictment for attempt to poison.

The State of Maryland by its counsel moves the Court to compel the traverser to exercise her right of challenge before the State shall be called upon to exercise its right.

ed by counsel for the prosecution.

The State of Maryland by the counsel moves the Court to compel the traverser to exercise her right of challenge before the State shall be called upon to exercise its right.

Bigued by counsel for the prosecution.

He offered the motion that it might be denied and give time and opportunity to file a bill of exceptions to its ruling, to be incorporated in the case before the apellate court.

THE MOTION WAS DISALLOWED

and exceptions filed. While the counsel for Mrs. Wharton were in consultation concerning the next step to be taken the peor young man, who thinks or has been persuaded that a diabolical attempt was made to convert him into a defunct, entered the court room and took a seat beside Dr. Chew, Professor of Material Medical and Chemical Medicine in the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and who has, like Williams, written a pamphiet on the Ketchum case. Mr. Van Ness, as usual, was neatly dressed, his hair parted exactly in the centre and his heavy mustache laid elogantly smooth with cosmetique. He does not, I am toid, like to be looked at or written about, and conducts himself as though he wishes the scene in which the doctors have placed him as a central figure were over and done. The consultation between the attorneys for the defence being concluded, Mr. Thomas anneunced that they were agreed that it was indispensable that one of their witnesses,

should be in attendance before the trial should be fairly begun. What has passed has been merely preliminary skirmshing—a sort of loosening of legal joints for the ensuing fray. He believed that she was in the city, and requested that a court messenger should be despatched to ascertain it she was, as he expected, at the residence of Judge Mason. A long delay hereupon ensued, during which the judges read the morning papers, the good-natured cierk, Mr. Harweod, nedded;

THE LAWYERS MOVED ABOUT,

with smiles and greetings to their friends; the reporters in tible disher pencils or speculated among themselves on the probabilities of this new development, and the cr

but i Prosecution would allow nothing, the defence had used every reasonable sexuedite matters he demanded concur-

renes in continuance. Mr. Hagner drew up an amdevit for the signature of Mrs. Wharton. An-other delay ensued; the day was fast wearing on and nothing done, but it was quite evident a crisis

and submitted to the Court:

MRS. WHARTON'S APPIDAYT.

State os. Wharton. On this 9th day of January, 1873, percentally appeared in open Court Ellen G. Wharton, the defendant, and makes out that she cannot safely go to trial in this case at this time because of the absence of far. Laura Chilton, a competent and material witness, by whom she expects to prove that the said Laura Chilton has known her, the said affinat, inimately from the year 1846 to the present time, and that she, said affant, has been in the habit, ever since said witness hnew her, of using tariar emetic externally upon mustard plasters to alleviate pain and weakness in her chest, and she has used proper and reasonable endeavors to procure the attendance of said witness; that she has reasonable expectation and belief that the attendance of the said witness can be procured hereafter in a reasonable time—that is to say, by the sext assistion of this Court.

Sworn to below Sexued Haswoop, Clerk, in open Court.

The Court asked the opinion of the State's Attor-

Sworn to below Symbol Harwoon, Clerk, in open Court. The Court asked the opinion of the State's Attorney concerning the proposed continuance, to which he unqualifiedly replied that he would not consent, for he urged, although as asserted by the other side a subpens had been issued to Mrs. Laura Chilton on the 9th December last, there had been no further attempt made on the part of the defence to compel or procure her attendance, and as the other side knew that she was not a resident of the State he did not consider they had used due diligence, and he submitted that the motion for continuance be overruled.

MR. THOMAS REPLIED

delence to compel or procure her attendance, and as the other side knew that she was not a resident of the State he did not consider they had used due diligence, and he submitted that the motion for continuance be overruled.

MR. THOMAS REPLIED

for the defence. Mrs. Chilton, he said, had been summoned before any other witness, she having been in Baltimore, although a resident of Georgia at the time. The State's Attorney was notified that her absence might compel the defence to ask that the trial be put ever for another term, and an offer to bring her to Annapolis and make affidavit of her knowledge bearing on this case was not accepted. What more could the defence do? They foreas whe probability of the present difficulty and made all generous efforts to avert it, but in vain. They could not send a commission to another State to take her testimony, but just as soon as they knew she was in the jurisdiction of the Court a process was issued. If the case should proceed it is probable she would be here in time to be examined, but he did not propose to take any such risk. The assumption of the responsibility would be unjust to the defendant.

Judge Miller interrupted Mr. Thomas, and said that on Monday both sides had been asked if they were ready to proceed with the trial, and both had answered ready. With all submission to the Court Mr. Thomas, for himself and his colleagues, answered that neither he nor they had DECLARED THEIR READINESS TO GO ON with the trial, when asked the question by the Court they had said, or intended to say, that they had preliminaries to arrange and motions to make before the trial should be fairly inaugurated. The counsel for the defence were agreed that Mrs. Chilton must be present or the point they relied on to make be admitted by the State. She was confidently expected to arrive last Tuesday. She had preliminaries to arrange and motions to make before the trial should be fairly inaugurated. The counsel for the defence were agreed that Mrs. Chilton was allowed. Buzz and bustle followed,

WAS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO GO TO TRIAL, but would prefer consulting Attorney General Syester before deciding. While the new dilemma was being talked over Mr. Syester came in, and in a few minutes the State agreed in annulling the continuance and accepting an adjournment. The tourt then rose.

continuance and accepting an adjournment of Court then rose.

This—a fourth day—has passed and nothing has been done except some fine hair-splitting. They are beginning now, however, to get ready for going ahead in case Mrs. Chilton arrives by to-morrow at hair-past nine A. M.—an event as uncertain as the verdict of a petit jury.

A COUNTRY STEAL.

Columbia County Defrauded of \$150,000 The Trust Fund Gone-Boss Tweed's Supervisors Imitated-Great Excitement Among the People.

POUGHEEPSIE, Jan. 9, 1878. The people of Columbia county are greatly excited over the present condition of the financial affairs of their county. The now removed and arrested Treasurer, Richard F. Clark, is a defaulter to a large amount. At first it was supposed he was only \$5,000 short; then it transpired that he never paid the county's portion of the State tax, some \$43,000, with interest, amounting in all, principal and interest, to \$50,000, and now the unlucky county finds, too, that its trust fund, amounting to \$15,000, cannot be found. All this, and the books of the defaulting County Treasurer have not yet been examined, so that there is no knowing how much money has been made away with. It seems that Clark's deoffice, on the 1st of January, 1864, and that he has

SYSTEMATIC AND UNIFORM IN HIS STEALINGS ever since. It could hardly be suppo would seem desirable that the Supervisors' Committee on County Treasurer's Accounts should ex-plain how they had passed over the discrepanabsence of any such explanation the people loudly and openly declare that there has been a ring operation for the purpose of stealing their money.

If such a ring exists they declare they can point out the ring master. They ask C. W. Trimper, one of the Supervisors, to explain to the taxpayers of Columbia how he, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for the year 1869, recommended and procured the appropriation of \$19,283 96 to pay the principal of the bonded debt of the county in the Spring of 1870, when there was out \$14,283 95

the principal of the bonded debt of the county in the Spring of 1870, when there was out \$14,283 96 due at that time, and To EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCE, which looks suspicious, that he should recommend and procure this excessive appropriation of \$5,000, and the County Treasurer, as he admits, should have made an overcharge at the same time for a like amount. And also to explain to the taxpayers of the county his anxiety that the special tax for canal deficiencies, the proportion of Columbia county, amounting to over seventy-four thousand dollars, should not be levied and assessed the present year, but that the County Treasurer should be authorized to borrow on the credit of the county for the term of one year that amount. The County Treasurer was at that time a defaulter in the payment of the State tax of 1871 to the amount of between forty thousand and fifty thousand dollars and the Comptroller was pressing him to pay. Did THE BOARD OF STERNYSORS know this then? If not, why not? People in Columbia county knew two years ago that Richard F. Clark was then a defaulter. Some of his bondsmen at that time went around among republicans soliciting votes for his re-election (he is a democrat), saying that if he was not elected it would ruin them, as he was a defaulter, and on that ground they implored their republican friends to save them. For several years leading democrats in the Columbia county Board of Supervisors have known this. When the Comproller was pressing them to pay up the Columbia county portion of the State tax he was appointed cashier for Mr. J. O. Whitehouse, who, last Fall, ran on the democratic ticket for Congress against John H. Ketcham. The first instalment of money sent Mr. Clark by Mr. Whitehouse was, as stated, \$35,000. About that time Mr. Clark was short, and his arrest, as has already been announced, was effected.

WHAT DECAME OF THE MONEY.

No one can say what Mr. Clark bas done with the money missed. He was not a fast man in any

and his arrest, as has already been announced, was effected.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY.

No one can say what Mr. Clark has done with the money missed. He was not a fast man in any sense of the word, nor is it believed he lived high at home, though he was always considered very generous to his servants, making them from time to time valuable presents. The most suspicious part of the entire transactions of Mr. Clark is that the Board of Supervisors must have known is deflactations for years, and yet his accounts have been from time to time reported upon as being correct. The ball, however, is now open, and the cry of "Disgorge!" comes up from every part of the county. The Cciumbia county Supervisors held an extra session yesterday to appoint a committee to investigate the Treasurer's accounts, and

appoint a committee to investigate the Treasurer's accounts, and
MOST EXTRAORDINARY SCENES
ensued. Mr. George Mercer, of Austeriitz, was the mover of the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate, and courtesy would have given him the chalmanship of the committee, but by the action of C. W. Trimper and others the power to appoint the committee was taken from the chairman of the Board and invested in the Board, and Mercer was put on the tail end of it, when he very properly declined to serve, as did also a Mr. Van Ness. Now the committee consists of Messrs. Sharp, Van Alstyne and Ostrom, and the people look upon the action of the Board with snapicion and cry out that it is a whitewashing committee—not to save Richard Clark, but to protect others upon whom dark and well-iounded suspicions rest. The whole county is in an uproar over the matter, and as the Board meets again on the 15th to hear the report of the committee lively times are anticipated. It is believed Clark's defaucations will foot up \$150,000 or ever.

CONGRESS.

The Franking Privilege-Bills Introduced and Passed-A Plea for Poor Jack-Practical Defeat of the Emigration Bill-A Grand Land Scheme.

SENATE.

Mr, RAMSEY (rep.) from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House bill to abolish the franking privilege, with amendments, Mr, RAMSEY (rep.) from the Con and moved its immediate consideration

Mr. Vickers, (dem.), objected, and it was placed upon the calendar.

WHERLER'S EXPLORATIONS. Mr. STEWART (rep.) offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the ex-plorations conducted by Lieutenant Wheeler west

Mr. RAMSRY also reported, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the bill, with

amendments, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo. The bill to authorize certain postmasters to de-posit moneys in national banks was passed. Also the bill to authorize Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain

cases.

Also the bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to advancement in the navy.

Also the House bill to amend the act to establish the Department of Justice.

Also the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in United States courts in certain cases.

or solicitors in United States courts in certain cases.

Also the House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:—
By Mr. Pool., (rep.) of N. C.—Raising the salaries of bureau officers in the Executive Departments at Washington.

By Mr. Stewart, of Nev.—Amendatory of the act of June 1, 1872, to further the administration of justice: relating to rules of practice, appeals, &c., in the United States Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Harlian, (rep.) of Iowa—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute and Missouri Indian tribes, to survey and sell that reservation lying in Nebraska and Kansas; and, with the consent of the Sacs and Foxes, to sell that portion of their reservation that lies within the State of Kansas.

Also a bill for the purchase of the patent rights of Benjamin S. Roberts in breech-loading firearms and a machine for tapering metallic cartridges, By Mr. Window, fren.) of Minn.—Extending the

Also a bill for the purchase of the patent rights of Benjamin S. Roberts in breech-loading firearms and a machine for tapering metallic cartridges. By Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn.—Extending the time of payment for settlers' lands on the late Sloux Indian reservation. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Also to incorporate the North Central Railway Company, and grant the right of way for the construction of its proposed road in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Also a bill to incorporate
THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Also a bill to incorporate

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

It names as incorporators James Craig, of Missouri;
John Wilson, of Illinois; Henry D. Cook, of the
District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggies, of Virginia;
William Helmick, of Ohio; C. C. Cox, of Maryland;
J. H. Embry, of Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, of
Illinois; W. M. Stone, of lowa; Louis Dent, of Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, of Michigan; and empowers the Company to buy and sell and hold real
estate, provided it shall not hold mere than one
million acres at any one time; and to make and
enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners
and their transportation in the United States.

The company is also to have power to lend
money on bond and mortgage on real estate situated within the United States, or upon hypothecations of real estate mortgages, for any period of
credit, and repayable by way of annuities or otherwise; to issue its own bonds to the extent of the
value of its assets, and to receive money or securitles on deposit at legal rates of interest. The
capital stock is to be \$1,000,000, with power to increase it as the company sees fit. The principal
office is to be in Washington or New York city, but
branch offices may be established in any city of the
Union.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Union.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill and the discussion of our Indian policy.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when the ameadment providing for the removal of the Win-nebagoes of Wisconsin was non-concurred in. Pending further action on the bill, the Senate, at a quarter to five o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1873. Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a till to amend the twelfth section of the act for

by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the United States and in the trade with the ports of the British North American provinces, the West India Islands and

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., while not objecting to the amendment, pronounced the original bill as oppressive, unconstitutional and obnoxious to the merchants of New York. It was enriching one or two men, particularly the Commissioner at New York, who, in connection with his office, has established a large savings institution and boarding

Jack" and his carnings, and was clearing \$100,000 a year.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS. (dem.) of N. Y., sustained the position taken by Mr. Wood, and so did Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who said that the experience in Philadelphia accorded exactly with the statement of Mr. Wood in regard to the working of the law, which was an injury not only to commerce, but to the sailors.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., took issue with Mr. Wood, and stated that so iar as his information went the law had thus far proved itself a wise and beneficial measure.

ent the law had energial measure.

The bill was passed.

The The bill was passed.

The The pill was passed.

The The pill was passed.

Mr. TAPPE, (rep.) of Neb., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. Hooper, (dem.) of Utah, moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., moved to amend the provision as to Utah by making it a fundamental condition that no law shall ever be enacted legislating or authorizing bigamy, polygamy or plural marriage.

amendments were offered and ordered and the bill then went over until the next

morning hour.

The House then took up as a special order the bill reported on the 11th of March last from the Committee on Commerce to promote emigration to the United States. The bill creates a Bu-

tion to the United States. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration and contains provisions for the regulation of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger (rep.), of Michigan; Finkeinburg (rep.), of Missourf, and Shellabarger (rep.), of Ohio, and was opposed by Messrs. Farnsworth (rep.), of Hinois; Wood, Potter and W. R. Roberts, of New York.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. Wood, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 95, nays 61—which is practically the defeat of the bill.

The House then, at haif-past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

McComb on Alley-The Brooklyn Nomination Explained-Where Are the Books !-A Lie Somewhere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1873. The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at ten o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McComb's counsel. The chairman stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Hall, secretary of the Crédit Mobiller, who has been subprenaed to bring the books of the Credit Mobilier, saying that on account of the sickness of his wife he did not expect to be here before next week. Henry C. Crane, assistant secretary to the trustees under the Ames contract; George A. Kennedy, bookkeeper, and Charles Neilson, son-in law of Hon. James Brooks, have been subpænsed.

M'COMB ON ALLEY.

Mr. McComb said to the committee that in his judgment it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything that Mr. Alley could say about carry the antidote with the bane. The witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the latter procuring fifty shares of Crédit Mobilier stock was while Mr. Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 5th of March, 1868, being absent about fifty days. The understanding of the witness was that the said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks' son-in-law, Nellson.

MR. BROOKS HAD SECURED ONE HUNDRED SHARES
of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant
December 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his
own check for \$7,000 and his draft for \$3,000, maturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid January 20.

Government Director of the Union Pacific Raliroad October 3, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock; Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterwards.

Mr. McCrary asked whether witness knew that Brooks had paid for the stock?

Witness replied he did not see Brooks make the payment, the entries in Mr. Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his private secretary, and which entries witness saw on Durant's books. Witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of 100 shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares. McComb mentioned the importance of having the books here and the difficulty of procuring them. Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia, sent there by direction of the Court, and were not in Ham's hands at present. McComb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dilion, attested by Mr. Ham, the treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands but one cash book, one general ledger and one letter box of disbursements under the Hoxic contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here unless specially ordered. The Chairman requested McComb to make a list of such books as he wanted.

Mr. McComb said he would do so.

WAKING UP TO WORK.

The Chairman said that, being desirons of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as practicable, he would ask for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Alley said that the books are in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself.

Judge Black remarked:—Then the statement which was made that they cannot be produced was manifestly false,

Mr. Alley repeated that he saw them in Philadelphia in Mr. McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in Court.

GOING TO SLEEF AGAIN.

The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the committee.

Judge Black again referring to the anddavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or

BOOK BUNDERD AND SEVENTY PER CENT ON THE

ONE HUNDRED SHARES
of Credit Mobilier stock; witness had refreshed his
memory about these facts by examining the books
of Mr. Thomas C. Durant; Brooks was appointed a
Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad
October 3, 1867, two months and twenty-three days
before he bought the stock; Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterwards.

More of the Proceedings of the Com-

mittee-Letter of Mr. Crane and Reply of Mr. Kingsland Concerning Mr.

Brooks' Alleged Dealings. During the proceedings of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, Mr. McComb said he had a letter from Mr. Crane, the Assistant Secretary to the trustees, which he would like to have read. The Chairman remarked, as they were going to have Mr. Crane pefore the committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time. The letter Mr. McComb wished to offer is as follows:

Detter not receive the letter at this time.

The letter Mr. McComb wished to offer is as follows:—

ON Assau Straet, New York, Dec. 28, 1872.

H. S. McComb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington. Del.:—

Draw Straetours of the Zith instant is received and the contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier stock transaction to which you refer, I find, by reference to memoranda made December 26, 1857, that I received James Brooks' check for \$7,000 and a draft for \$3,000, due Jamuary 22, 1888, and that i transferred, by Mr. Brooks' direction, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Nellson, 100 shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America and 200 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making, in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, \$25,000 in Union Facific Railroad Company, making, in addition to the 100 Credit Mobilier stock, \$25,000 in Union Facific Railroad Securities for the \$10,000 paid. I also find by memorandum that the draft referred to above was paid by Mr. Brooks January 20, 1888, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with Mr. James Brooks. Yours, truly, H. C. CRANE.

The following is the reply of Mr. F. B. Kingsland, the cashier and managing man of business in New York of Hon. James Brooks, to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon:—

THE DISCREPANCY IN THE AMOUNT of the checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for \$10,000, instead of \$7,000, as now set forth. The check of \$7,000 and the draft of \$3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were some of the loans to burant set forth in the Kingsland letter below:—

MR KINGSLAND'S REPLY.

Drak Sim—Mr. James Brooks loaned large sums of money to Mr. T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Facific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager, i must have made all the settlements and drawn all the checks, and i settled all accounts with Mr. Crane, paid for any one

UNCLE SAM AFTER VIC.

and Her Arrest by United States Mar-shals-She is Lodged in Ludlow Street Jail-Disguised as an Old Woman She Passes the Marshals and Delivers Her Lecture-Her Appearance on the Plat-

The male and female advocates of "social free-dom" and "free love" were treated to an unexpected and genuine sensation last evening. Mrs. odhull and Tennie C. Claffin were announced to Truth," and in the afternoon of yesterday the United States Grand Jury had found an indictment against both of these ladies for circulating obscene literature through the mails. The entrance doors to the building were surrounded by Marshai Crow-ley and his deputies, long before the hour for the lecture, for the purpose of securing the arrest of the iair lecturers. The majority of the audience was unacquainted with this fact, but the committee room was occupied by relatives of Mrs. Woodhull, and by the more pronounced of her sympathizers, both male and female, who seemed never tired of screaming about the "insult to freedom of speech," and strutting around the room in a mimicry of deflance to the "myrmidons of the law," and the "base creatures who were the hirelings o a despotism in a so-called republic." The audience. whose only occupation was a steady stare on the vacant platform, and friendly recognitions of each other, grew tired of this waiting, and at length tramping of feet familiar to all frequenters of pub lic meetings. To appease this angry multitude.

broke out into that chorus of calls and musical tramping of feet familiar to all frequenters of public meetings. To appease this angry multitude, which was a respectable looking audience, but which only filled about half the space of the crypt, Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith appeared, and courtesying until she reached the reading deak commenced an impassioned address by putting a string of coundrums, none of which were answered, such as, "Is this a free country?" "Have we free speech?" "Have we a free press ?" "Are the citizens of New York conscious of their duty?" In the midst of an explanation of how it was going to happen that the audience would be deprived of the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Woodhull, and that she (Mrs. Smith), her "very dear friend," would take her place, Mrs. Woodhull sprung upon the stage, and, throwing from her shoulders a brown plaid shawl, displayed a very agitated and excited face, and, with a defiant and determined expression, was about to speak, when she was vehemonity cheered, many of the audience rising to their feet, and notably the ladies, to wave their handkerchiefs.

Following close upon Mrs. Woodhull, as she stepped on the platform, were Marshal Crowley and Mr. Hummel, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, who are retained as her counsel. Mrs. Woodhul, pacing along the platform, mer the full pressure of the excitement of an infuriated female, began her address like the previous speaker, with a question. She asked if we had in this country free speech. She had passed the officers at the door who were waiting to arrest her. She had not murdered anybody; she had not robbed anybody; she

TENNESSEE.

1869; on the same day Brooks paid his check for \$7,000 he received, or had given to his son-in-law, 200 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and 5,000 first mortgage bonds, in addition to the 100 shares of Crédit Robilier stock, and that between the 26th of December and the 8th of January Brooks received 5,000 more Union Pacific Railroad bonds, being about Governor Brown's Annual Treatise-State Debt and the Educational Interests Must No Longer Be Trifled with. NASHVILLE, Jan. 9, 1873.

Governor Brown transmitted his Message to the

Legislature this afternoon. He refers to the amount of the State debt and its steady increase by the non-payment of interest, and declares that the question of the payment of interest can no longer be postponed and cannot be trided with. Believing that the Legislature is determined to provide for this debt he suggests the fund-ing of the entire State debt, including past due coupons, in a new series of running forty years to maturity, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable in son for the new issue the detection of bonds fraudu lently issued upon which interest ought not to be provision be made for such payment to commence as early as July, 1874. He recommends also that the Legislature declare whether or not interest shall be paid on bonds after their maturity until funded. He estimates the taxable property of the State at \$500,000,000, and expresses the opinion that without increasing the rate of taxation by the adoption of a measure insuring the proper assessments and

and expresses the opinion that without increasing the rate of taxation by the adoption of a measure insuring the proper assessments and prompt collections of revenues, sufficient can be raised to defray the expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the public debt. He makes a recommendation with a view to improve the system of assessments and taxation, and points out additional sources of revenue.

The Governor declares that the problem whether the State can support public schools without bankrupting the people has been solved, and says that the county system adopted two years ago has given great satisfaction where its merits have been fairly tested. If the Legislature determines to foster this system he recommends the appointment of a State Superintendent, with an adequate sairry, and also, if need be, a State Educational Board. After providing for the State debt the Legislature can then determine how great a levy for public schools can be made. He recommends that Congress be memorialized for a proportional part of the public domain to be consecrated as a fund for education and the common schools. "The time," he adds, "has come when the question of common school education must be met, and I submit the matter of system to the discretion of the Legislature." He recommends appropriations to sustain the charitable institutions of the State, amendments to the criminal laws and various other matters chiefly of local character.

WISCONSIN.

The Governor's Message-Financial Condition of the State-Railroads and Facilities for Heavy Freight-The Government Postal Telegraph System Sup-MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature in Madison at noon to-day. After alluding briefly to the general prospects of the State, the abundant crops and lucrease of manu factures, the financial condition of the State is given as follows :-

Balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, \$239,100; receipts of the past year, \$1,060,-477; disbursements, \$1,076,442. The State debt on September 30, 1832, amounted to \$2,252,057. The assessed valuation of property for 1872 was \$390,-

assessed valuation of property for 1872 was \$390,404,875.

The railway system has been extended 500 miles
during the past year. The Sturgeon Bay Ship
Canal, to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan,
will be completed in the coming year, shortening
the distance by water frem Milwaukee and Chicago
to Green Bay 150 miles.

In regard to the postal telegraph scheme the
Governor devotes considerable space. He says
there is now a mongrel proposition before Congress which contemplates a partnership between
the government and private parties which, if it
succeeds, will make cheap and reliable telegraph
ing impossible. He will not insult Senators and
members of Congress by intimating his belief that
such a measure could ever receive their support.
But the last Legislature requested them to support
a government postal telegraph system, and the
Governor recommends a repetition of that request.

NEVADA.

Governor Bradley's Message to the Legislature.

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan 9, 1873.

Governor Bradley's message recommends the repeal of the law requiring the deposit of \$50,000 with the State Treasurer from foreign insurance companies doing business in Nevada. A bill to carry into effect the dovernor's recommendation was introduced into the Assembly to-day.

Notice was also given of an amendment to the State constitution conferring the suffrage on

The members of the Legislature in favor of Jones for Senator are canvassing at Carsen City to-night. The names attached to the call for a caucus, con-stitute a majority of ten on a joint ballot.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSER, Jan. 9, 1873.

In the Senate to-day the democrats, with the help of one republican vote, elected Liberty Billings President protem. In the Assembly a resolution declaring that Mr. Gilbert was elected United States Senator by bribery, and calling for his resig-nation on that account, was tabled by a vote of 26 to 25.

ASSASSINATION OF CHARLES LANE. No Clue to the Perpetrator of This Foul

Crime.

Bosron, Jan. 9, 1873.

The investigations of the police and Coroner's jury concerning the assassination of Charles Lane, who was shot in the doorway of his house in Dorchester, three months ago, have falled to furnish any positive evidence in regard to the perpetrators of the deed. The theories that a woman was connected with the matter and that a mistake was
made by the assassin have been fully exploded.
Although the jury are morally certain as to the
identity of the murderer, the evidence is not strong
enough for an arrest or even an accusation, and
they will, therefore, render a verdict that Mr.
Lane came to his death at the hands of some person to them unknown.

DEATH IN A LAMP.

Four Persons Burned to Death by th Explosion of a Lamp. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9, 1873.

Last evening, near Morton's Station, in Dela ware county, Pa., Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of com bination finid. Mrs. Carr was filling a lamp which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised a vapor from the full which was ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

PERILS OF THE RAIL

Another Accident Through Frozen Snow on the Metals-Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1873. Express train No. 5, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, going north from this place, and which should have left here at nine clock last night, was detained by snow and did not reach the city till after midnight. When the train had proceeded north about fifteen miles it was thrown from the track by the ice, was thrown from the track by the tec, which had frozen on the flanges, as is supposed. The entire train, consisting of two locomotives, a baggage car and two coaches, went off the rails. The locomotives were badly broken up, and one of them is on its side in a ditch. The train was filled with passengers, and it is singular that no person seriously was injured. The debrie is being rapidly cleared away, and trains will pass regularly this afternoon.

A MASH-UP ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY. An Inexperienced Engineer the Cause of

the Accident-He Is Killed Instantly.
About dark on Wednesday evening a collision Newfoundland, N. J., on the Midland Railroad. Both trains were going at a pretty rapid speed, and the engines were considerably damaged by the collision. All the train hands escaped serious injury except one of the engineers named kobinson, who was instantly killed. It was his first trip on the road, he being a new man, and it was in consequence of his inadvertently running ahead of his time that the collision occurred.

FIRE IN PASSAIC VILLAGE.

A new barn, belonging to Alfred Speer, the wine merchant, and editor of the Item, at Passaic, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday forencon. Through the exertions of the solitary engine and truck company of the village the fire was prevented from spreading, and considerable valuable property was thus saved.

JAPAN.

The Royal Russian Feted Previous to His Departure for Home.

Island Colonization and Green Crops-Imperial Diplomacy and State Relations to Corea-Sudden Death of an Eminent French Diplomatist—One of Napoleon's Aids Drowned-Death of an American Naval Officer.

When the last American mail left the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia was enjoying the hospitalities of onors from His Imperial Majesty the Mikado.

On the 25th ult. a grand naval review was held, at which His Majesty was present, with all the foreign Ministers. The Tenno of Japan left Tokio by special train at half-past seven A. M. of that day, and was met at the Yokohama station by the Grand Duke and his suite. The royal party then proceeded in carriages to the Hatoba, where they were met by the diplomatic corps. The company then embarked and proceeded to the Japanese flagship, the Ri-jiu-Kan, the men-of-war in the harbor firing salutes. On reaching the above-named vessel the imperial flags of Japan and Russia were hoisted at the main, side by side.

They then proceeded to the Svetlana, the Russian flagship, where the whole party sat down to breakfast.

THE CREWS signals, after which the Japanese squadron got up steam and went through a series of naval ma-

The Mikado was very greatly interested in all that took place, watching all the movements from the deck of the Svetlana, where he remained until about four P M, when he returned, accompanied by his own suite, to Jeddo, the Grand Duke remaining on board of his ship.
IN THE BALLROOM.

On the evening of the 26th uitimo the Grand Duke was the recipient of a ball given in his honor by the community of Yokohama.

HOMEWARD BOUND. The morning of the 28th ultimo the Svetlana, accompanied by the Russian corvette Vitiaz, left Yokohama for Hakodadi. Thence the vessels go to Vladivostock, where the Prince will leave and travel overland to St. Petersburg. The Svetlana

travel overland to St. Petersburg. The Svetlana will return to Yokohama for orders. She is to go home either-by way of San Francisco or the Cape. The Vitiaz will remain on the Japan station.

The officers connected with the Department for the Colonization of Yesso have returned from that isjand to Jeddo for the Winter. General Capron and Major Wharfield have also returned. The former has succeeded in raising a few large turnips and squaanes, and reports very favorably upon the capabilities of the soil of the island. He teels very sore at the attacks made upon him by some of the papers in America, and is now half inclined to resign and go home. Wharfield has built about this ty-five miles of very excellent road from Hakodadi to Satzporo, the present capital of the island, but has had to stop work on account of the advent of Winter. Dr. Eldridge remains at Hakodadi in charge of a hospital. Mr. Wasson is also shortly to return to Jeddo.

BELATIONS TO COBEA.

charge of a hospital. Mr. Wasson is also shortly to return to Jeddo.

The result of the expedition to Corea is still in doubt. Hanabusa is, however, daily expected at Jeddo. The government party still insists that the mission was perfectly successful and that no trouble is to be apprehended. The vessel that was used by Hanabusa for this expedition is to be fitted up, and under the guidance of an American captain and engineer will proceed to Trieste to carry the Commissioners and Japanese wares destined for the Vienna Exposition.

Melancholy Death By Drowning.

I have to record the death of Viscount Daru, Secretary to the French Legation, who was accidentally drowned on the 3d inst. Deceased, in company with another French gentleman, Mr. Grenet, left Yokohama on Monday last for a pleasure trip. They arrived at Odawarra on Monday evening, and next morning started for Atami, about thirty miles distant by water, in a Japanese boat. Soon after starting a squall arose, which capsized the boat. Mr. Grenet is an expert swimmer, but the Viscount could not keep adout. Mr. Grenet swam to his friend's force of the waves again plunged them both overboard. Once more Mr. Grenet swam to his friend's board. But by this time Mr. Grenet was completely exhausted with his exertions, and was the unhappy spectator of his friend's ineffectual efforts, he himself being utterly powerlsss to aid him. He saw the Viscount disappear, as well as his servant and a Japanese boatman. Soon afterwards another Japanese boatman hove in sight, and the boatmen noticing the disaster hastened to lend what assistance they could, but it was too late for the poor Viscount, whose body must have already drifted out to sea, as after a prolonged search they failed to recover it. Grenet was the only person of all on board—there were two boatmen and a servant, besides the two French gentleme—that reached the shore alive.

On the sad news reaching Yokohama the French Minister sent an expedition to the scene of the disaster, with the hope of recovering the body, but in

was twenty-eight years of age, and is descended from a very distinguished family. His grandfather was on the committee for framing the Code Napoleon. His lather was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the late French war with Pryssia. He himself has held the positions of Secretary of Legation at Madrid and Constantinople. During the late war he was on the personal staff of the imperial "exile of Chischurst." The Viscount was a very popular man, and his untimely death is universally regretted.

Death of An American Officer.

Died at sea, on board of the ship Naples, bound from Havana to Hong Kong, Captain Francis A. Strandberg, aged thirty-eight years. Captain Strandberg was formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and served with credit during the late war. He came out here in the United States Navy, and served with credit during the late war. He came out here in the United States States Navy, and served on the 8th of September, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His body was buried at sea.

PIRST PIRE OF THE SEASON.

On the night of the 7th inst. Yokohama was visited by the first fire that has occurred this Winter. Fortunately a heavy rain was prevailing, and there was little wind, otherwise a large portion of the foreign settlement would undoubtedly have succumbed to the fiery element. As it was the confagration was confined to three houses.

Damage about ten thousand dollars; no insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the United States Fleet in the Asiatic Waters.

By the special correspondence from Yokohama, Japan, under date of December 7, we have the folowing report of the movements of the United States war vessels serving in the Asiatic waters. The Colorado is now at Singapore, where Admiral Jenkins leaves her, and transfers his flag temporarily to the Lackawanna. The Colorado from Singapore proceeds to America, via Cape of Good Hope. Admiral Jenkins proceeds from Singapore in the Lackawanna to Calcutta, thence overland to Bombay, where he is to meet the Hartford, which is to be the flagship of Admiral Jenkins and the Assatic squadron. The Lackawanna returns from Calcutta to China. The Palos is to come to Yokohama for the Winter. The Saco is to remain at Shanghae, and the Assatic at Hendson during the Winter. The Monocacy is at Hankow, and the Iroquois at Shanghae.

Paymaster J. H. Stevenson relieves Paymaster H. P. Tuttle on board the Lackawanna. Mr. Tuttle has been ordered to the exploring expedition on the Isthmus, and goes to Sau Francisco by steamer of to-morrow. rarily to the Lackawanna. The Colorado from

of to-morrow.

Ensign Scabury is now at the Yokohama Naval Hospital for medical treatment.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1873.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, United States
Navy, has been ordered to special duty at Key
West, Fla.

ARMY ORDER

Washington, Jan. 9, 1873.
Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, First infantry, has been ordered to repair to this city and report to the Secretary of War. MAINE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Augusta, Jan. 9, 1873. The annual report of the officers of the Main

State College of Agriculture was sent to the Legislature to-day. The whole number of students is 71; freshmen, 32. The students are employed three hours daily at manual labor, for which they are paid. Female students are admitted on the same terms as males. One has been admitted. The trustees ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 to build a workshop, &c. The President is Charles F. Allen, with a full faculty.